AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for the preparation of crystalline dexloxiglumide by crystallization of the crude product from solvent, characterized in that isopropyl ether is used as solvent, wherein the crystallization step is performed by adding a seeding of microcrystalline dexloxiglumide having an average particle size (D_{50}) $\leq$ 20 μm to a supersaturated solution of crude dexloxiglumide;

wherein the dexloxiglumide is in crystalline particle form having a percentage by volume of less than 15% of fine particles having dimensions less than 10 μm, and an average particle size value (D_{50}) of between 50 and 130 μm..

Claim 2 (original): A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that a ratio of one part by weight of crude product with a quantity of between 1.5 and 3 parts by volume of isopropyl ether solvent is used.

Claim 3 (canceled).

Claim 4 (currently amended): A method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the seeding is added to a supersaturated solution of crude dexloxiglumide which is kept at a

temperature of between 35 and 40°C, in a ratio of one part of seeding material to 40-200 parts of crude product.

Claim 5 (currently amended): A method according to Claim 1, wherein after the addition of the seeding material, the reaction mass is stirred at a temperature of from 34 to 38°C for a period of from 2 to 8 h, and the temperature of the reaction mass is then reduced slowly, with stirring, to 10 ± 5°C over a period of from 6 to10 h, and wherein the crystallized solid is recovered by filtration.

Claim 6 (original): Dexloxiglumide in crystalline particle form having a percentage (by volume) of less than 15% of fine particles having dimensions less than 10 μm, and an average particle size value (D_{50}) of between 50 and 130 μm.

Claim 7 (original): Dexloxiglumide according to Claim 6 in crystalline particle form, having an average particle size value (D_{50}) of between 80 and 100 μm.

Claim 8 (previously presented): Dexloxiglumide in crystalline particle form according to Claim 6, having a particle-size distribution with a span index of less than 2.5.

Claim 9 (previously presented): Dexloxiglumide according to Claim 6, obtainable by means of a method of preparation by crystallization.

Claim 10 (previously presented): A pharmaceutical composition for oral use comprising, as active substance, dexloxiglumide according to Claim 6.

Claim 11 (original): A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 10, comprising dexloxiglumide in a quantity of between 50 and 500 mg and optional pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles.

Claim 12 (original): A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 11, comprising, as inactive ingredients, pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles selected from diluents, disaggregants, lubricants, flow-promoting agents, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 13 (original): A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 12, comprising, as vehicles, substances selected from the group which consists of starch, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium glycolate, talc, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 14 (previously presented): A pharmaceutical composition for oral use according to Claim 10 for use in the treatment of diseases of the digestive tract, particularly of irritable colon syndrome, non-ulcerative dyspepsia, biliary colic and dyskinesia, gastro-oesophageal reflux, pancreatitis, and gastrointestinal motility disorders.

Claim 15 (new): A method for preparing a pharmaceutical tablet including crystalline dexloxiglumide by compressing a powder comprising eccipients and crystalline dexloxiglumide, wherein crystalline dexloxiglumide is in a crystalline particle form having a percentage by volume of less than 15% of fine particles having a dimension less than 10 μm, and an average particle size value (D_{50}) between 50 and 130, and is prepared by crystallization of the crude product from solvent, wherein isopropyl ether is used as solvent, and the crystallization step is performed by adding a seeding of microcrystalline dexloxiglumide having an average particle size (D_{50}) $\leq$ 20 μm to a supersaturated solution of crude dexloxiglumide.